§ 10.52

existing law, from counseling or assisting in conduct known to be illegal or fraudulent, from concealing matters required by law to be revealed, or from consciously disregarding information indicating that material facts expressed in the tax opinion or offering material are false or misleading. For purposes of this paragraph (1), reckless conduct is a highly unreasonable omission or misrepresentation involving an extreme departure from the standards of ordinary care that a practitioner should observe under the circumstances. A pattern of conduct is a factor that will be taken into account in determining whether a practitioner knowingly, recklessly. through gross incompetence. Gross incompetence includes conduct that reflects gross indifference, preparation which is grossly inadequate under the circumstances, and a consistent failure to perform obligations to the client.

§ 10.52 Violation of regulations.

- (a) Prohibited conduct. A practitioner may be censured, suspended or disbarred from practice before the Internal Revenue Service for any of the following:
- (1) Willfully violating any of the regulations (other than §10.33) contained in this part; or
- (2) Recklessly or through gross incompetence (within the meaning of §10.51(1)) violating §§10.34, 10.35, 10.36 or 10.37.
- (b) *Effective date*. This section applies after June 20, 2005.

[T.D. 9165, 69 FR 75845, Dec. 20, 2004]

§ 10.53 Receipt of information concerning practitioner.

- (a) Officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service. If an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service has reason to believe that a practitioner has violated any provision of this part, the officer or employee will promptly make a written report to the Director of Practice of the suspected violation. The report will explain the facts and reasons upon which the officer's or employee's belief rests.
- (b) Other persons. Any person other than an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service having information of a violation of any provision

of this part may make an oral or written report of the alleged violation to the Director of Practice or any officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service. If the report is made to an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service, the officer or employee will make a written report of the suspected violation to the Director of Practice.

- (c) Destruction of report. No report made under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall be maintained by the Director of Practice unless retention of such record is permissible under the applicable records control schedule as approved by the National Archives and Records Administration and designated in the Internal Revenue Manual. The Director of Practice must destroy such reports as soon as permissible under the applicable records control schedule.
- (d) Effect on proceedings under subpart D. The destruction of any report will not bar any proceeding under subpart D of this part, but precludes the Director of Practice's use of a copy of such report in a proceeding under subpart D of this part.

Subpart D—Rules Applicable to Disciplinary Proceedings

Source: 67 FR 48774, July 26, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

§ 10.60 Institution of proceeding.

- (a) Whenever the Director of Practice determines that a practitioner violated any provision of the laws governing practice before the Internal Revenue Service or the regulations in this part, the Director of Practice may reprimand the practitioner or, in accordance with §10.62, institute a proceeding for censure, suspension, or disbarment of the practitioner. A proceeding for censure, suspension, or disbarment of a practitioner is instituted by the filling of a complaint, the contents of which are more fully described in §10.62.
- (b) Whenever the Director of Practice is advised or becomes aware that a penalty has been assessed against an appraiser under section 6701(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, the Director of Practice may reprimand the appraiser or, in accordance with §10.62, institute